

# LAN

have been made out from them by a way and unquestionable deduction, they may serve as *land-marks*, to shew what lies in the direct way of truth, or is quite besides it. *Locke.*  
*LANDSCAPE. n. f. [landſcape, Dutch.]*  
 1. A region; the prospect of a country.

Lovely seem'd  
 That *landſcape*! and of pure, now purer air,  
 Meets his approach. *Milton's Par. Lgt., b. iv. l. 153.*

He scarce uprisen,  
 Shot parallel to th' earth his dewy ray,  
 Discovering in wide *landſcape* all the east  
 Of paradise, and Eden's happy plains. *Milton.*

Straight mine eye hath caught new pleasures,  
 Whilt the *landſcape* round it measures,  
 Rustle lawns and fallows grey,  
 Where the nibbling flocks do stray. *Milton.*

We are like men entertained with the view of a spacious  
*landſcape*, where the eye passes over one pleasing prospect into  
 another. *Addison.*

2. A picture, representing an extent of space, with the various  
 objects in it.

As good a poet as you are, you cannot make finer *land-*  
*scapes* than those about the king's house. *Add. Guard.*

Oft in her glass the musing shepherd spies  
 The wat'ry *landſcape* of the pendant woods;  
 And absent trees, that tremble in the floods. *Pope.*

*LAND-TAX. n. f. [land and tax.]* Tax laid upon land and  
 houses.

If mortgages were registered, *land-taxes* might reach the  
 lender to pay his proportion. *Locke.*

*LAND-WAITER. n. f. [land and waiter.]* An officer of the  
 customs, who is to watch what goods are landed.

Give a guinea to a knavish *land-waiter*, and he shall con-  
 vey at the merchant for cheating the queen of an hun-  
 dred. *Swift's Examiner, N<sup>o</sup>. 27.*

*LANDWARD. adv. [from land.]* Towards the land.

They are invincible by reason of the overpouring moun-  
 tains that back the one, and slender fortification of the other  
 to *landward*. *Sandys's Journey.*

*LANE. n. f. [laeu, Dutch; lana, Saxon.]*

1. A narrow way between hedges.

All flying  
 Through a straight *lane*, the enemy full-hearted  
 Struck down some mortally. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

I know each *lane*, and every alley green,  
 Dingle or bushy dell, of this wild wood,  
 And every bosky bourn. *Milton.*

Through a close *lane* as I purſu'd my journey. *Ottway.*

A pack horſe is driven conſtantly in a narrow *lane* and dirt-  
 road. *Locke.*

2. A narrow street, an alley.

There is no street, not many *lanes*, where there does not  
 live one that has relation to the church. *Sprat's Sermons.*

3. A passage between men standing on each ſide.

The earl's ſervants ſtood ranged on both ſides, and made  
 the king a *lane*. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

*LANERET. n. f. A little hawk.*

*LANGUAGE. n. f. [language, French; lingua, Latin.]*

1. Human ſpeech.

We may define *language*, if we conſider it more materially,  
 to be letters, forming and producing words and ſentences;  
 but if we conſider it according to the deſign thereof, then  
*language* is apt ſigns for communication of thoughts. *Heldner.*

2. The tongue of one nation as diſtinct from others.

O! good my lord, no Latin;  
 I am not ſuch a truant ſince my coming,  
 As not to know the *language* I have liv'd in. *Shakeſp.*

He not from Rome alone, but Greece,  
 Like Jaſon, brought the golden fleece;  
 To him that *language*, though to none  
 Of th' others, as his own was known. *Denham.*

3. Style; manner of expreſſion.

Though his *language* ſhould not be reſu'd,  
 It muſt not be obſcure and impudent. *Reſcommen.*

Others for *language* all their care expreſs,  
 And value books, as women, men, for dreſs:  
 Their praife is ſill — the ſtile is excellent;  
 The ſenſe, they humbly take upon content. *Pope.*

*LANGUAGED. adj. [from the noun.]*

Having various *languages*,  
 He wand'ring long a wider circle made,  
 And many *language'd* nations has ſurvey'd. *Pope.*

*LANGUAGE-MASTER. n. f. [language and maſter.]* One whole  
 profeſſion is to teach *languages*.

The third is a ſort of *language-maſter*, who is to inſtruct  
 them in the ſtile proper for a miniſter. *Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 305.*

*LANGUET. n. f. [langutte, French.]* Any thing cut in the  
 form of a tongue.

*LANGUID. adj. [languidus, Latin.]*

1. Faint; weak; feeble.

Whatever renders the motion of the blood *languid*, diſ-

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poſeſh to an acid acrimony; what accelerates the motion of  
 the blood, diſpoſeth to an alkaline acrimony. *Arbuthnot.*

No ſpace can be aſſigned ſo vaſt, but ſtill a larger may be  
 imagined; no motion ſo ſwift or *languid*, but a greater ve-

locity or ſlowneſs may ſtill be conceived. *Bentley's Sermon.*

2. Dull; heartleſs.

I'll haſten to my troops,  
 And fire their *languid* ſouls with Cato's virtue. *Addiſon.*

*LANGUIDLY. adv. [from languid.]* Weekly; ſeekly.

The menſtrum work'd as *languidly* upon the coral, as it  
 did before they were put into the receiver. *Boyle.*

*LANGUIDNESS. n. f. [from languid.]* Weakneſs; feebleneſs;  
 want of ſtrength.

To *LANGUIſH. v. n. [languir, French; langues, Latin.]*

1. To grow feeble; to pine away; to loſe ſtrength.

Let her *languiſh*  
 A drop of blood a-day; and, being aged,  
 Die of this folly. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

We and our fathers do *languiſh* of ſuch diſeaſes. *2 Eſdr.*

What can we expect, but that her *languiſhings* ſhould end  
 in death. *Decay of Piety.*

His ſorrows bore him off; and ſoftly laid  
 His *languiſh'd* limbs upon his homely bed. *Dryden's Eſt.*

2. To be no longer vigorous in motion; not to be vivid in ap-  
 pearance.

The troops with hate inſpir'd,  
 Their darts with clamour at a diſtance drive,  
 And only keep the *languiſh'd* war alive. *Dryden's Eſt.*

3. To ſink or pine under ſorrow, or any ſlow paſſion.

What man who knows  
 What woman is, yea, what ſhe cannot chuſe  
 But muſt be, will his free hours *languiſh* out  
 For allur'd bondage. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

The land ſhall mourn, and every one that dwelleth therein  
*languiſh*. *Hof. iv. 3.*

I have been talking with a ſuitor here,  
 A man that *languiſhes* in your diſpleaſure. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

I was about fifteen when I took the liberty to chuſe for  
 myſelf, and have ever ſince *languiſhed* under the diſpleaſure  
 of an inexorable father. *Addiſon's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 181.*

Let Leonora conſider, that, at the very time in which the  
*languiſhes* for the loſs of her deceaſed lover, there are perſons  
 juſt periſhing in a ſhipwreck. *Addiſon's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 163.*

4. To look with ſoftneſs or tenderneſs.

What poems think you ſoft, and to be read  
 With *languiſhing* regards, and bending head? *Dryden.*

*LANGUIſH. n. f. [from the verb.]* Soft appearance.

And the blue *languiſh* of ſoft Allia's eye. *Pope.*

Then forth he walks,  
 Beneath the trembling *languiſh* of her beam,  
 With ſofter'd ſoul. *Thomſon's Spring, l. 1035.*

*LANGUIſHINGLY. adv. [from languiſhing.]*

1. Weakly; ſeekly; with feeble ſoftneſs.

Leave ſuch to tune their own dull rhimes, and know  
 What's roundly ſmooth, or *languiſhingly* flow. *Pope.*

2. Dully; tediouſly.

Alas! my Dorus, thou ſeeſt how long and *languiſhingly* the  
 weeks are paſt over ſince our laſt talking. *Sidney.*

*LANGUIſHMENT. n. f. [languiſſement, French; from languiſh.]*

1. State of pining.

By that count, which lovers books invent,  
 The ſphere of Cupid forty years contains;  
 Which I have waſted in long *languiſhment*,  
 That ſeem'd the longer for my greater pains. *Spencer.*

2. Softneſs of mein.

Humility it expreſſes, by the ſlooping or bending of the  
 head; *languiſhment*, when we hang it on one ſide. *Dryden.*

*LANGUOR. n. f. [languor, Latin; langueur, French.]* *Languor*  
 and laſtitude ſignifies a faintneſs, which may ariſe from want  
 or decay of ſpirits, through indigeſtion, or too much exer-  
 ciſe; or from an additional weight of fluids, from a diminu-  
 tion of ſecreſion by the common diſcharges. *Quincy.*

Well hop'd I, and fair beginnings had,  
 That he my captive *languor* ſhould redeem. *Spencer, Fa. 2.*

For theſe, theſe tribunes, and my ſoul's ſad tears,  
 My heart's deep *languor*, and my ſoul's ſad tears,  
 My heart's diſturbance gives vigour and buſineſs to the  
 mind thus exerciſed, and relieves the *languor* of private ſtudy  
 and meditation. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

To illes of fragrance, lily-ſilver'd vales *Dumblad.*

Diffuſing *languor* in the painting gales. *Dumblad.*

*LANGUOROUS. adj. [languoreus, Fr.]* Tedious; melancholy.

Dear lady, how ſhall I declare thy caſe,  
 Whom late I left in *languorous* conſtraint. *Spencer, Fa. 2.*

To *LANIATE. v. a. [lame, Latin.]* To tear in pieces; to  
 rend; to lacerate.

*LANIFICER. n. f. [lanificum, Latin.]* Woollen manufacture.

The moth breedeth upon cloth and other *lanifices*, eſpe-  
 cially if they be lid up ſlackiſh and wet. *Bacon.*

*LANIGEROUS. adj. [laniger, Latin.]* Bearing wool. *LANK.*

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*LANK. adj. [lancke, Dutch.]*

1. Loofe; not filled up; not ſtiffened out; not fat; not plump;  
 ſlender.

The commons haſt thou rack'd; the clergy's bags  
 Are *lank* and lean with thy extortions. *Shakeſp. Henry IV. p. i.*

Name not Winterface, whoſe ſkin's ſlack,  
 Lank, as an unthrift's purſe. *Domie.*

We let down into the receiver a great bladder well tied  
 at the neck, but very *lank*, as not containing above a pint  
 of air, but capable of containing ten times as much. *Boyle.*

Moſt earth produces corn and graſs, but both  
 Too rank and too luxuriant in their growth.

Let not my land ſo large a promiſe boaſt,  
 Left the *lank* ears in length of ſtem be loſt. *Dryden.*

Now, now my bearded harveſt gilds the plain,  
 Thus dreams the wretch, and vainly thus dreams on,  
 Till his *lank* purſe declares his money gone. *Dryden.*

Meagre and *lank* with faſting growl,  
 And nothing left but ſkin and bone;  
 They juſt keep life and ſoul together. *Swift.*

2. *Milton* ſeems to uſe this word for faint; *languid*.

He, pitious of her woes, rear'd her *lank* head,  
 And gave her to his daughters to imbathe  
 In nectar'd lavers ſtrew'd with alphodil. *Milton.*

*LANKNES. n. f. [from lank.]* Want of plumpneſs.

*LANNER. n. f. [lanier, Fr. lanarius, Lat.]* A ſpecies of hawk.

*LANSEQUET. n. f. [lance and knecht, Dutch.]*

1. A common foot-foldier.

2. A game at cards.

*LANTER. n. f. [lanterne, French; laterna, Latin:]* it is by  
 miſtake often written *lan-horn*. A transparent caſe for a  
 candle.

God ſhall be my hope,  
 My ſtay, my guide, my *lanthorn* to my feet. *Shakeſp.*

Thou art our admiral; thou beareſt the *lanthorn* in the  
 poop, but 'tis in the noſe of thee; thou art the knight of  
 the burning lamp. *Shakeſp. Henry IV. p. i.*

A candle laſteth longer in a *lanthorn* than at large. *Bacon.*

Amongſt the excellent acts of that king, one hath the pre-  
 eminence, the erection and inſtitution of a ſociety, which we  
 call Solomon's houſe; the nobleſt foundation that ever was,  
 and the *lanthorn* of this kingdom. *Bacon's Atlantis.*

O thieviſh night,  
 Why ſhouldſt thou, but for ſome felonious end,  
 In thy dark *lanthorn* thou cloſe up the ſtars,  
 That nature hung in heav'n, and fill'd their lamps  
 With everlaſting oil, to give due light  
 To the miſtled and lonely traveller. *Milton.*

Vice is like a dark *lanthorn*, which turns its bright ſide  
 only to him that bears it, but looks black and diſmal in an-  
 other's hand. *Governor Tong.*

Judge what a ridiculous thing it were, that the continued  
 ſhadow of the earth ſhould be broken by ſudden miraculous  
 eruptions of light, to prevent the art of the *lantern-maker*.

There are at Paris, Madrid, Liſbon, Rome, great hoſpi-  
 tals, in the walls of which are placed machines in the ſhape  
 of large *lanthorns*, with a little door in the ſide of them. *Addiſon.*

Our ideas ſucceed one another in our minds, not much  
 unlike the images in the inſide of a *lanthorn*, turned round  
 by the heat of a candle. *Locke.*

2. A lighthouse; a light hung out to guide ſhips.

Caprea, where the *lanthorn* fix'd on high  
 Shines like a moon through the benighted ſky,  
 While by its beams the wary ſailor ſteers. *Addiſon.*

*LANTERN JAW. A term uſed of a thin viſage, ſuch as if a*  
*candle were burning in the mouth might tranſmit the light.*

Being very lucky in a pair of long *lanthorn-jaws*, he wrung  
 his face into a hideous grimace. *Addiſon's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 173.*

*LANUGINOUS. adj. [lanuginus, Latin.]* Downy; covered  
 with ſoft hair.

*LAP. n. f. [leppe, Saxon; lappe, German.]*

1. The looſe part of a garment, which may be doubled at  
 pleaſure.

If a joint of meat falls on the ground, take it up gently,  
 wipe it with the *lap* of your coat, and then put it into the  
 diſh. *Swift's Directions to a Footman.*

2. The part of the cloaths that is ſpread horizontally over the  
 knees as one ſits down, ſo as any thing may lie in it.

It feeds each living plant with liquid *lap*,  
 And fills with flowers fair Flora's painted *lap*. *Spencer.*

Upon a day, as love lay ſweetly ſlumbering  
 All in his mothers *lap*,  
 A gentle bee, with his loud trumpet murmur,  
 About him flew by hap. *Spencer.*

I'll make my heaven in a lady's *lap*,  
 And twiſt ſweet ladies with my words and looks. *Shakeſp.*

All on the wanton ruſhes lay you down,  
 And reſt your gentle head upon her *lap*,  
 And the will ſing the ſong that pleaſeth you. *Shakeſp.*

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Let us rear  
 The higher our opinion, that our ſtirring  
 Can from the *lap* of Egypt's widow pluck  
 The ne'er-luſt-wearied Antony. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Heav'n's almighty fire  
 Melts on the boſom of his love, and pours  
 Himſelf into her *lap* in fruitful ſhow'rs. *Craſhaw.*

Men expect that religion ſhould coſt them no pains, and  
 that happineſs ſhould drop into their *laps*. *Tillotſon.*

He ſtruggles into breath, and cries for aid;  
 Then, helpleſs, in his mother's *lap* is laid.

He creeps, he walks, and iſſuing into map,  
 Grudges their life from whence his own began:  
 Retchleſs of laws, affects to rule alone,  
 Anxious to reign, and reflects on the throne. *Dryden.*

To *LAP. v. a. [from the noun.]*

1. To wrap or twiſt round any thing.

He hath a long tail, which, as he deſcends from a tree,  
 he *laps* round about the boughs, to keep himſelf from fall-  
 ing. *Grew's Muſeum.*

About the paper, whoſe two halves were painted with red  
 and blue, and which was ſtiff like thin paſteboard, I *lapped*  
 ſeveral times a ſlender thread of very black ſilk. *Newton.*

2. To involve in any thing.

As through the flow'ring foreſt raſh the ſled,  
 In her rude hairs ſweet flowers themſelves did *lap*,  
 And flouriſhing freſh leaves and bloſſoms did enwrap. *Spencer.*

The thane of Cawder 'gan a diſmal conflict,  
 Till that Bellona's bridegroom, *lapt* in proof,  
 Confronted him. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

When we both lay in the field,  
 Frozen almoſt to death, how he did *lap* me,  
 Ev'n in his garments, and did give himſelf,  
 All thin and naked, to the numb cold night. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Ever againſt eating cares, *Milton.*

*Lap* me in ſoft Lydian airs,  
 Indulgent fortune does her care employ,  
 And ſmiling, broods upon the naked boy;  
 Her garment ſpreads, and *laps* him in the folds,  
 And covers with her wings from nightly colds. *Dryden.*

Here was the repository of all the wife contentions for  
 power between the nobles and commons, *lapt* up ſafely in  
 the boſom of a Nero and a Caligula. *Swift.*

To *LAP. v. n. To be ſpread or twiſted over any thing.*

The upper wings are opacous; at their hinder ends, where  
 they *lap* over, tranſparent, like the wing of a fly. *Grew.*

To *LAP. v. n. [lappian, Saxon; lappen, Dutch.]* To feed by  
 quick reciprocations of the tongue.

The dogs by the river Nilus ſide being thirſty, *lap* haſtily  
 as they run along the ſhore. *Digby on bodies.*

They had ſoups ſerved up in broad diſhes, and ſo the fox  
 fell to *lapping* himſelf, and bade his gueſt heartily wel-  
 come. *L'Eſtrange, Fab. 31.*

The tongue ſerves not only for taſting, but for mallica-  
 tion and deglutition,